

Figure 1 shows the timing diagram for the microcomputer. The diagram illustrates the sequence of events during a power shutdown and subsequent restart. The signals shown are: OSCILLATION, AC(SYNC) DET SIGNAL, and MICROCOMPUTER V_{DD}. The diagram is divided into three main sections: NORMAL OPERATION, POWER SHUTDOWN, and STOP OSCILLATION. In the NORMAL OPERATION section, the microcomputer is running at HIGH SPEED, and the AC(SYNC) DET SIGNAL is active. The duration of this high-speed operation is 50ms. In the POWER SHUTDOWN section, the microcomputer enters a LOW SPEED state, and the AC(SYNC) DET SIGNAL becomes inactive. The duration of this low-speed operation is 3000ms. In the STOP OSCILLATION section, the microcomputer is in a stopped state, and the AC(SYNC) DET SIGNAL remains inactive.

Fig.1

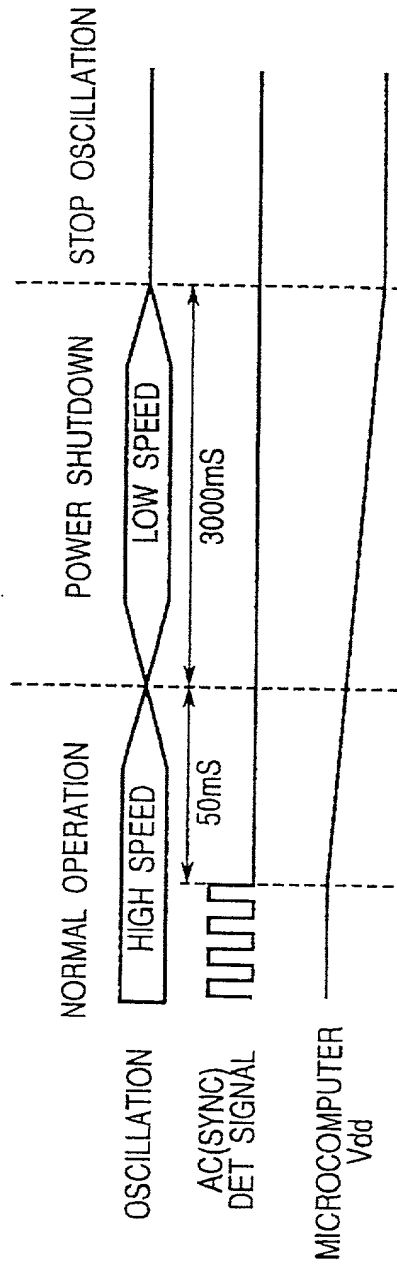


Fig.2

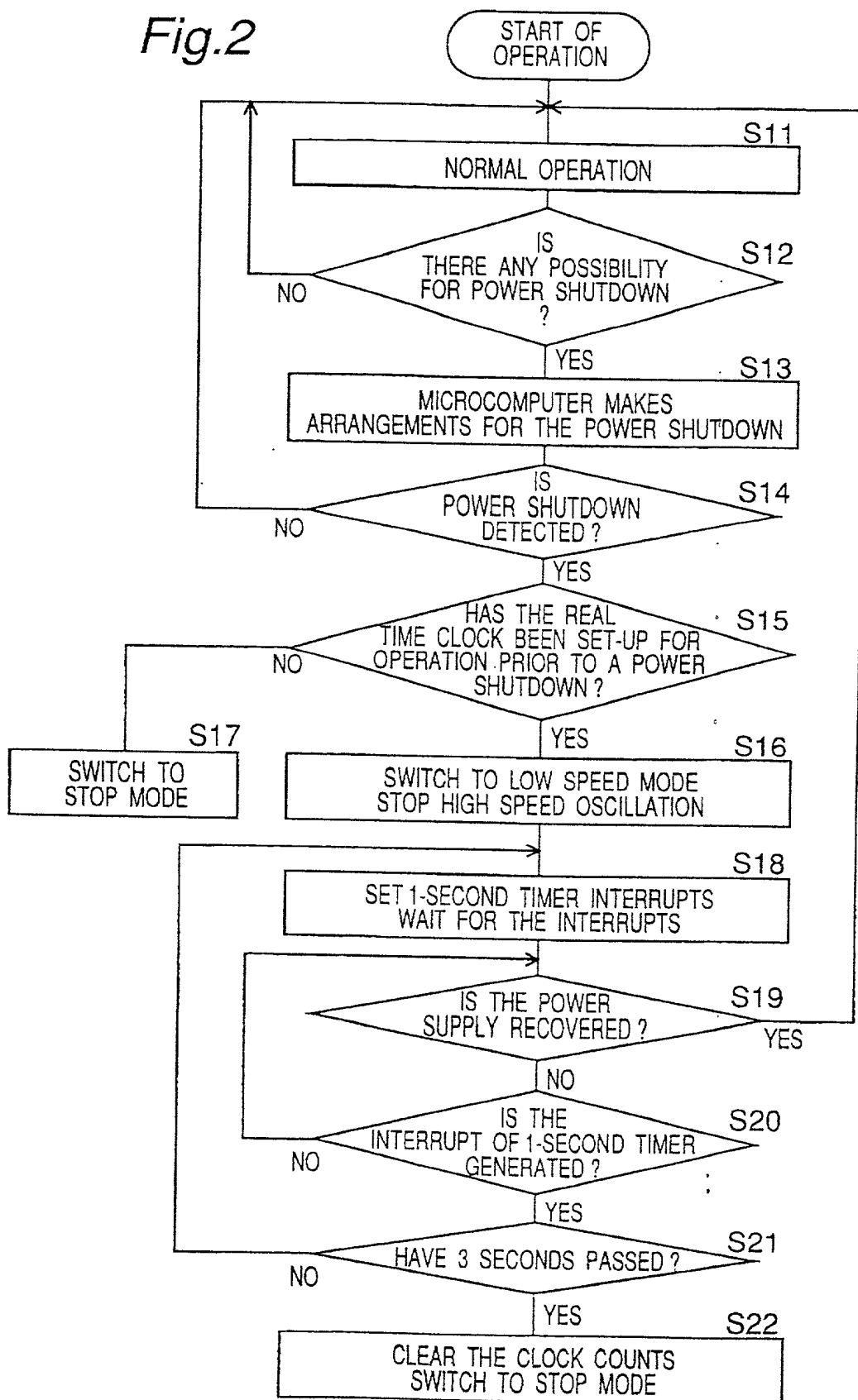


FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of a power supply circuit for a micro-computer system. The circuit includes an AC input (30) connected to a transformer (31) and a bridge rectifier (32). The output of the rectifier is connected to a +5V regulator (34) and a backup capacitor (35). The regulator (34) is connected to the micro-computer (36) via a VDD line (37). The backup capacitor (35) is connected to the micro-computer (36) via a signal line (38). The AC input (30) is also connected to the micro-computer (36) via a signal line (38).

Fig.3

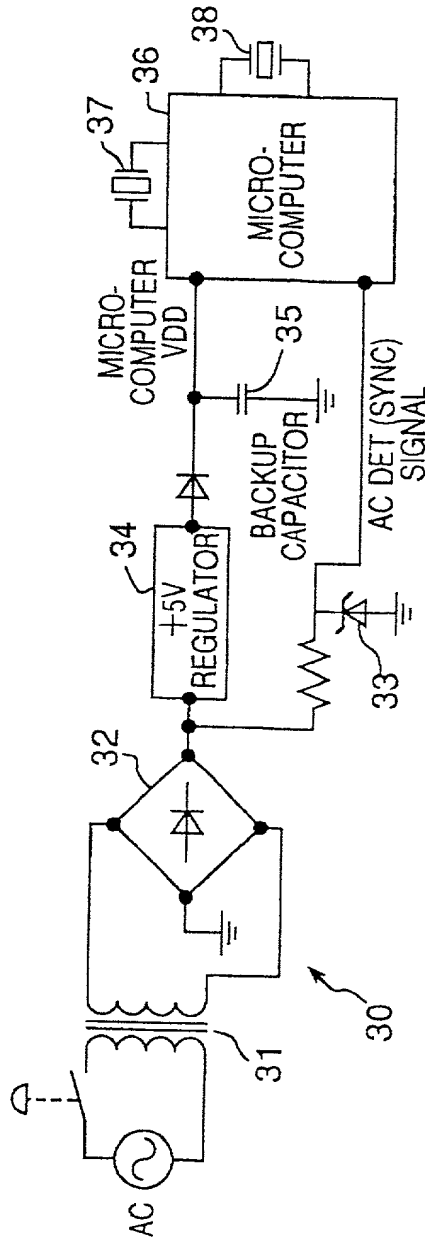


Fig.4

